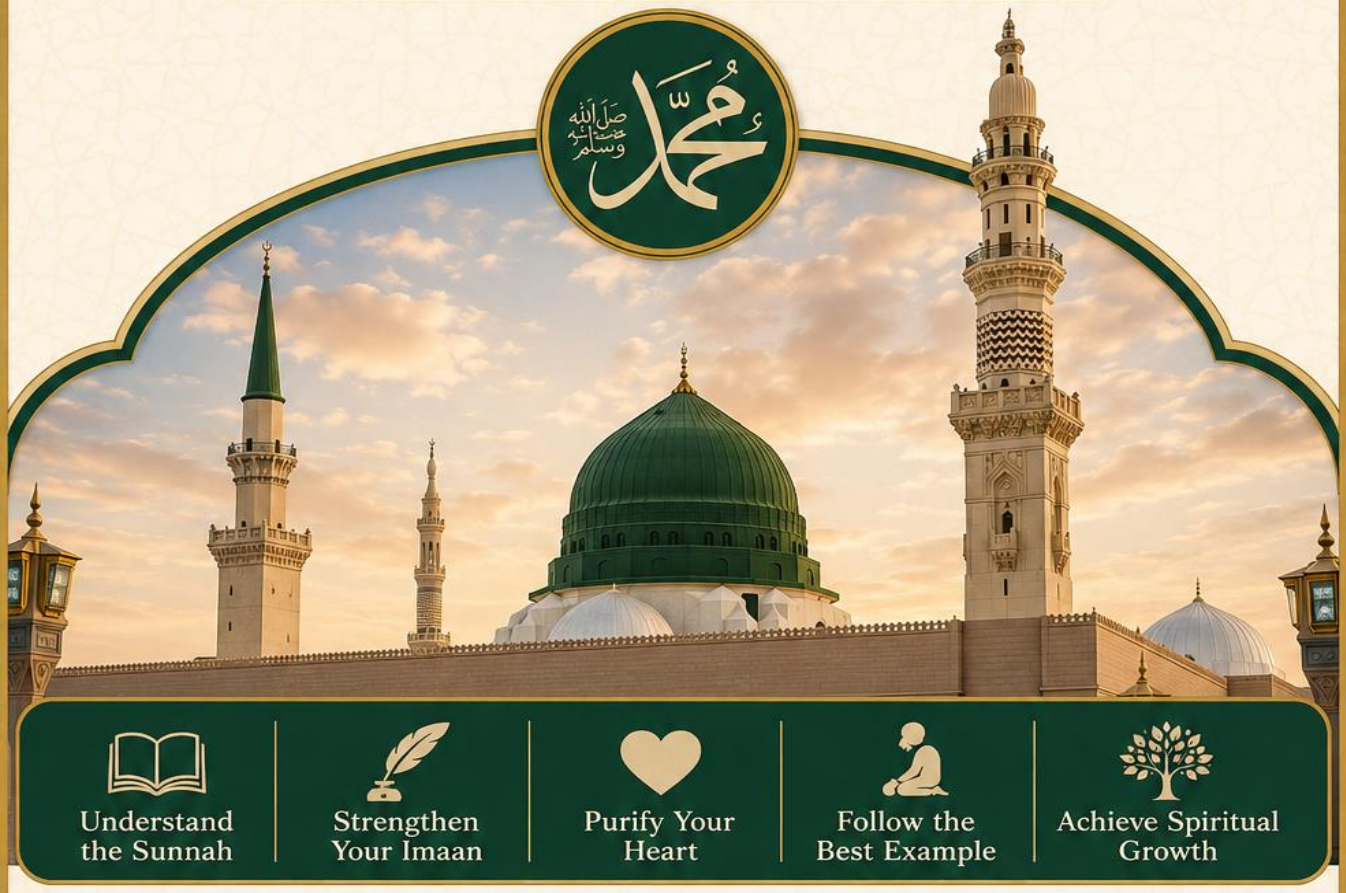
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

THE SUNNAH

The Way of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم

A Complete Guide to Living a Life of Faith, Character & Spiritual Growth



Understand the Sunnah

Strengthen Your Imaan

Purify Your Heart

Follow the Best Example

Achieve Spiritual Growth

"Indeed, in the Messenger of Allah you have a beautiful example for whoever hopes in Allah and the Last Day"

(Surah Al-Ahzab 33:21)

Syed's & Family

syeds.green@gmail.com

Title : ***The Sunnah of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ***
Sunnat-e-Rasulullah (ﷺ)

English:	***Roman Urdu english:***
The Sunnah of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ The term ***Sunnah*** in Islam refers to the practices, sayings, approvals, and traditions of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). It serves as a model for Muslims to follow in their daily lives and complements the teachings of the Qur'an. The Sunnah is an essential source of Islamic law (Sharia) and guidance, second only to the Qur'an.	***Sunnat-e-Rasulullah (ﷺ)*** ***Sunnat*** se murad Rasulullah ﷺ ke qouls, amal, taswiqat aur rawayat hain. Yeh Muslimaanon ke liye zindagi ka namoona hai aur Quran ki taleemat ko mukammal karti hai. Sunnat, Quran ke baad, Shariat ka dusra aham sarchashma hai.
1. Categories of Sunnah **Sunnah Qawliyyah (Sayings):** The verbal statements of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), recorded in Hadith. The du'a for eating: *"Say Bismillah; if you forget, say: Bismillah fi awwalihi wa akhirihi."* (Tirmidhi)	**1. Sunnat ki Qismain** **Sunnah Qawliyyah (Qouls):** Rasulullah ﷺ ke farmayishat jo Hadith meṅ riwayat hain. Khane ki du'a: "Bismillah kaho; agar bhool jao to bolo: *Bismillah fi awwalihi wa akhirihi."* (Tirmidhi)
Sunnah Filiyyah (Actions): The actions and practical behaviors of the Prophet. Salah as performed by the Prophet. He said: *"Pray as you have seen me praying."* (Bukhari)Giving charity regularly.	**Sunnah Filiyyah (Amal):** Nabi ﷺ ke 'amal aur unki zindagi ki practical misaaleṅ. Nabi ﷺ ke 'amal. Namaz jo Nabi ﷺ ne padhai. Unhone farmaya: "Namaz usi tarah parho jis tarah mujhe parhte dekha." (Bukhari) Sadaqa dena aur logon ki madad karna.
Sunnah Taqririyyah (Approvals): Actions done by others that the Prophet approved of, accepted, or did not object to. Example: The Prophet accepted certain foods or cultural practices of the Companions as long as they did not oppose Islamic teachings.	**Sunnah Taqririyyah (Taswiqat):** Aise amal jo dusron ne kiye aur Nabi ﷺ ne unko pasand farmaya ya un par itiraz nahi kiya. Misal: Sahabah ke kuch khane ya 'urfi rawayat ko Nabi ﷺ ne jaiz qarar diya.
Structure of a Hadith Each hadith is composed of two main parts: **1. Sanad (Chain of Narrators)** This is the list of individuals who transmitted the hadith, beginning from the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and ending with the scholar who recorded it. Scholars carefully examine each narrator's reliability, memory, accuracy, and character to determine the authenticity of the hadith.	**Hadith ki Banawat (Structure of a Hadith)** Har hadith do buniyaadi hissoṅ par mushtamil hoti hai: **1. Sanad (Rawiyoṅ ka silsila)** Yani un afrad ki list jo hadith ko riwayat karte hue Nabi Muhammad ﷺ se le kar muhaddis tak pohanchti hai jo isey likhta hai. Ulama har rawi ki sachaai, yaad-dasht, zahanat aur kirdar ka jaiza lete hain taa-ke hadith ki sahihiyat ka tayyun ho sake.
2. Matn (Content) The *matn* is checked to see: Is it not against the Qur'an? Does it agree with reason, proper manners, and the principles of the Shariah? Does it contain any mistake or confusion?	**2. Matn (Mazmun ya matn-e-hadith)** Yeh hadith ka asal mazmun hota hai — woh alfaaz jo riwayat kiye gaye. Matn ko check kiya jata hai ke:· Kya yeh Qur'an ke khilaf to nahi? Kya yeh aqal, adab aur shari usoolon se muttasil hai? Kya is mein koi ghalti ya iltibas nahi?

Classification of Hadith **1.Based on Authenticity:** **Sahih (Authentic):** Narrators are trustworthy and reliable. Chain of narration is continuous without breaks. The content is free from contradictions or errors. Example: Sahih al-Bukhari, Sahih Muslim. **Hasan (Good):** Slightly weaker than Sahih due to minor issues with the narrators, such as a narrator with lesser memory. Still considered reliable for use in Islamic rulings. **Daif (Weak):** Issues in the sanad, such as missing links or weak narrators. Not used for deriving rulings unless supported by other evidence. **Mawdu' (Fabricated):** Proven to be false and intentionally fabricated. Rejected by scholars. **2.Based on the Number of Narrators:** **Mutawatir (Mass Transmitted):** Reported by a large number of narrators in every generation, making fabrication impossible. Example: Hadiths about the method of performing salah (prayer). **Ahad (Isolated):** Reported by a few narrators and may vary in strength. **2. Importance of Sunnah** **Explanation of the Qur'an:** The Sunnah clarifies and explains the meanings of Qur'anic verses, such as how to perform Salah or pay Zakah. **Source of Legislation:** It provides rulings and guidance on matters not explicitly mentioned in the Qur'an. **Practical Application:** It shows the practical way to live according to Islamic principles. **3. Examples of Sunnah Practices** **Acts of Worship (Ibadah):** Following the Prophet's method of prayer, fasting in Ramadan, performing Hajj.	**Hadith ki Qismain** **1. Ṣayḥat ki Bunyad par:** **Sahih (Sahih – Authentic):** Rawi (narrators) sachche aur bharosemand hotay hain. Sanad (chain) muttasil hoti hai, be-darari nahi hoti. Matn (mazmun) mein koi tazad ya ghalti nahi hoti. Misal: *Sahih al-Bukhari, Sahih Muslim.* **Hasan (Ḥasan – Good):** Sahih se thora kam darja hota hai. Narrators mein halka sa kamzori, jaise yaad-dasht kam ho. Phir bhi mamoolan maqbool aur daleel ke liye qabil-e-iste'mal. **Daif (Zaeef – Weak):** Sanad mein masail hotay hain—kahi rawi kamzor hota hai ya sanad mein link tootay hotay hain. Fiqhi ahkam nikalne ke liye istemal nahi hota jab tak kisi aur daleel se tayeed na ho. **Mawdu' (Mawdu' – Fabricated):** Jhootay aur ghair-haqiqi hote hain. Ulama ne inhein qate'i tor par rad kiya hai. **2. Rawiyon ki Tadad ki Bunyad par:** **Mutawatir:** Har daur (generation) mein bohat zyada rawiyōn ne riwayat ki ho. Itni tadad hoti hai ke jhoot par ittifaq mumkin nahi. Misal: *Namaz ada karne ka tariqa* waghera. **Ahad (Aahaad):** Kuch rawi hotay hain, tadad kam hoti hai. Quvvat mein mukhtalif hotay hain—kabhi sahih, kabhi hasan, kabhi daif. **2. Sunnat ki Ahmiyyat** **Tafsir-e-Qur'an:** Sunnat, Quran ki ayat ki wazaahat karti hai—jaise namaz ka tariqa, zakat ada karne ka hukm, waghera. **Deeni Qawanin ka Sarchashma:** Sunnat un masa'il ka hukm batati hai jo Qur'an meṅ wazeh taur par nahi diye gaye. **Amali Namuna:** Sunnat dikhati hai ke Islam par amal kaise kiya jaye. **3. Sunnat ki Misalein** **Ibadat:** Namaz Rasulullah ﷺ ke tariqe se parhna, Ramazan ka roza rakhna, Hajj ada karna.

Ethical Conduct: Showing kindness, maintaining good character, speaking truthfully. **Daily Life:** Using the siwak, eating with the right hand, saying "Bismillah" before meals.	**Akhlaaq:** Narmi, husn-e-suluk, sacha'i, aur logon par meherbani. **Rozmarrah Zindagi:** Miswak karna, daayē haath se khana, khane se pehle "Bismillah" kehna.
4. Sources of the Sunnah **Hadith Collections:** The recorded sayings and actions of the Prophet, compiled by scholars such as Imam Bukhari, Imam Muslim, Abu Dawood, and others. **Sirah (Biography):** The life accounts of the Prophet that describe his character, manners, and behavior.	**4. Sunnat ke Sarchashme** **Kutub-e-Hadith:** Rasulullah ﷺ ke aqwal aur a'mal ki riwayat—jaise Imam Bukhari, Imam Muslim, Abu Dawood waghera ki tahqeeqat. **Seerat:** Nabi ﷺ ki zindagi ke waqiyat jo unke akhlaaq aur rawaiye ko bayan karte hain.
5. Types of Sunnah in Practice **Sunnah Mu'akkadah (Emphasized):** Strongly encouraged acts, such as the two Sunnah rak'ahs before Fajr. **Sunnah Ghayr Mu'akkadah (Non-emphasized):** Recommended acts that are not compulsory. **Sunnah 'Adat (Customary):** Cultural or habitual practices of the Prophet, such as his style of dress.	**5. 'Amal Meṅ Sunnat ki Qismain** **Sunnah Mu'akkadah:** Bohat ta'keed-shuda a'mal—jaise Fajr se pehle do rak'at Sunnat. **Sunnah Ghayr Mu'akkadah:** Mustahab a'mal—jo zaruri nahi lekin sawab ka ba'is hain. **Sunnah 'Adat:** Aise a'mal jo 'adat par mabni thay—jaise libas ka andaaz, zindagi ka routine.
6.The Role of the Sunnah in Islamic Law The Sunnah is a primary source of Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh). Rulings derived from the Sunnah include: **Obligatory (Wajib):** Required acts, such as the Prophet's guidance on fasting in Ramadan. **Recommended (Mustahabb):** Acts he encouraged, like using the siwak. **Permissible (Mubah):** Actions allowed without reward or sin. **Disliked (Makruh):** Actions discouraged but not forbidden. **Forbidden (Haram):** Actions prohibited by the Prophet, such as consuming intoxicants.	**6.The Role of the Sunnah in Islamic Law** Sunnat Islami fiqh ka aham sarchashma hai. Sunnat se nikalne wale ahkam ye hain: **Wajib:** Zaruri a'mal — jaise Ramazan ke rozon ka hukm. **Mustahabb:** Pasandeeda a'mal — jaise miswak ka istemal. **Mubah:** Jo kaam jaiz hon, na sawab na gunah. **Makruh:** Na-pasandeeda kaam — jo karna behtar nahi. **Haram:** Sakhti se mana kiye hue kaam — jaise sharab ka istemal.
Sunnah and Its Relationship with the Qur'an The Sunnah complements the Qur'an and serves as its practical implementation. The relationship between them can be summarized as: The Qur'an gives general commands, while the Sunnah explains the details. Example: *The Qur'an commands Muslims to establish Salah* (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:43), but the Sunnah explains how to pray—its method, timings, and recitations.	**Sunnah and Its Relationship with the Qur'an** Sunnat Qur'an ki takmil karti hai aur uski 'amali shakal pesh karti hai. Dono ka ta'alluq yun samajha jata hai: Qur'an ijmali ahkam deta hai, aur Sunnat tafsil bayan karti hai. Misal: *Qur'an ne namaz qayam karne ka hukm diya* (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:43), lekin namaz ka tariqa, waqt aur qira'at Sunnat se malum hoti hai.

The Sunnah provides guidance on matters not mentioned explicitly in the Qur'an, such as the prohibition of gold and silk for men. The Sunnah confirms, strengthens, and emphasizes Qur'anic teachings. **Examples of Daily Sunnah Practices** **1. Sunnahs of Faith and Character (imaan & Akhlaq)** Sincerity in all actions. Trusting Allah completely. Gratitude in every situation. Patience during trials. Modesty in speech and behavior. Truthfulness. Mercy and forgiveness. **2. Sunnahs of Daily Life** **1. Morning Sunnahs** Waking up with the prescribed du'a. *"Alhamdulillah alladhi ahyana..."* Using the miswak. Making wuḍu' immediately. Praying Fajr early. **2. Eating and Drinking** Say *"Bismillah"* Eat with the right hand Eat from the food nearest to you, Avoid wastage Eating in moderation. Drinking in three sips while sitting. **3. Speech & Interaction** Speaking gently. Smiling often. Giving salam first. Avoid interrupting others. Reconciling between people. Avoid backbiting **4.Sleeping Sunnahs:** Perform wudu "Recite Surah Al-Mulk and the last two verses of Surah Al-Baqarah." Sleep on the right side **3. Sunnahs of Worship ('Ibadah)** **1.Prayer** Offering Tahajjud regularly. Praying Sunnah before and after Farz. Maintaining khushu' in prayer. **Friday Sunnahs:** Perform ghusl, Wear clean clothes, apply perfume Recite Surah Al-Kahf	Kuch masa'il Qur'an meṅ seedha zikar nahi, lekin Sunnat unka hukm bata deti hai—jaise mardon ke liye sona aur reeshmi kapde haram hain. Sunnat Qur'an ki taleemat ki ta'yid aur ta'kid karti hai. **"Shari'at-e-Islamiyyah mein Sunnat ka Kirdar"** **1. Sunnahs of imaan & Akhlaq** Har amal ko sirf Allah ke liye karna (Ikhlaṣ). Allah par poora bharosa rakhna (Tawakkul). Har haalat meṅ shukr ada karna. Musibatoṅ meṅ sabr karna. Baat, libas aur rawaiye meṅ ḥaya ikhtiyar karna. Hamesha sach bolna. Maaf kar dena aur rehmat dikhana. **2. Sunnahs of Rozana zindagi** 1. **Subha ke sunnat:** Uthte waqt dua parhna. *"Alhamdulillah alladhi ahyana..."* Miswak karna Turant wuḍu' karna. Fajr ko uske awwal waqt meṅ parhna. **2."Khane aur Peene ke Ahkam"** Khane se pehle *Bismillah* kehna. Daayē haath se khana. Apne qareeb se khana lena., Zaya na karna I'tidal se khana — hadd se zyada nahi. Baith kar teen sips meṅ pani peena. **3."Guftagu aur Muamalat ke Aadaab"** Narmi se baat karna. Zyada muskurana. Salam pesh karne meṅ pehle hona. Doosron ki baat kaatna nahi. Logon ko milana aur sulah karwana Ghibat se bachna **4.Sone ki Sunnatein:** Wudu karna Surah Mulk aur Surah Baqarah ke aakhir ke 2 ayat parhna Daayē kroṭ sojana **3. Sunnahs of Worship ('Ibadah)** **1.Prayer** Tahajjud ka ehtimam karna. Farz se pehle aur baad ki Sunnateṅ parhna. Namaz meṅ khushu' paida karna. **Jummah ki Sunnatein:** Ghusl karna, Safed/paak kapde pehnna, 'itr lagan Surah Kahf parhna

2. Fasting
Fasting on Mondays and Thursdays.
Fasting the three white days (13th, 14th and 15th days of the lunar month.).
Fasting on ‘Arafah and ‘ashura’.

4. Sunnahs of Appearance
Keeping the beard.
Using perfume.
Combing and oiling the hair.
Wearing white clothes.
Putting on shoes starting with the right foot.

5. Sunnahs of Social Conduct
Honoring guests.
Treating family with kindness.
Avoiding suspicion and backbiting.
Lowering the gaze.
Protecting the rights of neighbors.

6. Sunnahs of the Heart
Doing dhikr regularly.
Seeking forgiveness 70–100 times daily.
Sincere repentance.
Avoiding pride.
Keeping the heart attached to Allah.

7. Collections of the Sunnah (Hadith Books)
Sahih Bukhari & Sahih Muslim: Most authentic collections.
Sunan Abu Dawood, Tirmidhi, Nasa’i, Ibn Majah: Cover legal rulings.
Riyad as-Salihin: Focuses on spirituality and character.

8. How to Follow the Sunnah in Modern Times
Study the Hadith and life of the Prophet.
Apply Sunnahs gradually in daily life.
Consult scholars for proper understanding.
Develop the Prophet’s character: patience, humility, forgiveness.

9. Benefits of Following the Sunnah
Spiritual Growth: Strengthens faith and the bond with Allah.
Reward from Allah: Sunnah actions bring great rewards. The Prophet (ﷺ) said:
“Whoever revives one of my Sunnahs after it has been neglected will receive a reward like those who act upon it.” (Tirmidhi)
Balance in Life: The Sunnah gives a complete framework for ethical and balanced living.
Unity: It unites Muslims by giving them one perfect example to follow.

2.Fasting
Peer aur Jume-raath ka roza rakhna.
Ayyam al-Biḍ (13, 14, 15 chand ke tarik) ke roza rakhna.
Roz-e-‘Arafah aur Roz-e-‘ashura’ ka ihtimam.

4. Sunnahs of Appearance
Daṛhi rakhna.
‘Itr lagana.
Baalon ko kanghi aur tel lagana.
Safed kapde pasand karna.
Jootay pehnte waqt daayē paoṅ se shuru‘ karna.

5. Sunnahs of Social Conduct
Mehmaan-nawazi karna.
Ghar walon ke saath narmi aur pyaar se pesh aana.
Bad-gumani aur ghibat se bachna.
Nazar ko neecha rakhna.
Hamsayon ke huquq ada karna.

6. Sunnahs of the Heart
Zikr ka aamal rozana karna.
70–100 martaba istighfar karna.
Khaliṣ tawbah karna.
Takabbur se bachna.
Dil ko hamesha Allah se jorna.

7."Sunnat ke Majmu‘e (Hadith ki Kitaben)"
Sahih Bukhari aur Sahih Muslim: Sab se zyada authentic.
Abu Dawood, Tirmidhi, Nasa’i, Ibn Majah: Fiqhi ahkam ka majmua.
Riyad-us-Saliheen: Akhlaq aur roohaniyat par mabni.

8. "Aaj ke Daur mein Sunnat par Kaise Amal Kiya Jaye"
Hadith aur Seerat ko parhain.
Sunnat ko dheere dheere zindagi meṅ layēṅ.
Ulama se raabta rakhein.
Nabi ﷺ ka akhlaaq apnayein—sabr, tawazu‘, maaf kar dena.

9.Sunnat par amal karne ke faide
Rohani tarraqqi: Imaan mazboot hota hai aur Allah se ta‘alluq gehra hota hai.
Allah ka ajr: Sunnat par amal azim sawab laata hai. Nabi ﷺ ne farmaya:
“Jo meri koi sunnat ko zinda kare jab log use bhool jayeṅ, usko un sab ke barabar ajr milega jo is par amal karte hain.” (Tirmidhi)
Zindagi meṅ tawazun: Sunnat ek mo‘tadil aur akhlaqi zindagi ka nizaam deti hai.
Muslim ummah ki wahdat: Sab ek hi uswa ko follow karte hain.

Spiritual Growth

1. Strengthening the Connection with Allah

Following the Sunnah increases *Taqwa* (awareness of Allah).

Regular Prayers: The Prophet (ﷺ) said, *"Prayer is the coolness of my eyes."*

Duʿa and Dhikr:

Saying *"SubhanAllahi wa bihamdihi…"* brings peace and gratitude.

Constant remembrance softens the heart.

2. Purification of the Heart (Tazkiyah)

Intention (Niyyah): "Actions are judged by intentions." Correcting intentions purifies the heart from pride and selfishness.

Avoiding Sin: Staying away from backbiting, envy, and lying cleans the heart.

3. Developing Good Character (Akhlaq)

The Prophet ﷺ was sent as a mercy to mankind, embodying the highest moral standards. By following his example, Muslims can improve their character

The Prophet (ﷺ) had the best character:

Kindness: *"The best of you are those who are best to their families."*

Forgiveness and Patience: He forgave even enemies.

Generosity: He gave even when he had little.

4. Cultivating Gratitude (Shukr)

The Prophet prayed long at night and said:

"Should I not be a grateful servant?"

Saying *"Alhamdulillah"* regularly brings contentment.

5. Achieving Inner Peace and Resilience

Patience in hardship: The Prophet faced trials with calmness and hope.

Trust in Allah (Tawakkul):

"If you rely upon Allah truly, He will provide for you like He provides for the birds."

Duʿas against worry:

"O Allah, I seek refuge in You from worry and grief."

6. Consistency in Worship

"The most beloved deeds to Allah are those done consistently, even if small."

Small daily Sunnahs build lifelong habits.

Rohani Tarraqqi

1. Allah se taʻalluq mazboot hota hai

Namaz: Nabi ﷺ ne farmaya, *"Namaz meri aankhon ki thandak hai."*

Duʻa aur Dhikr:

"*SubhanAllahi wa bihamdihi*…" sakoon deta hai.

Zikr dil ko narm karta hai.

2. Dil ki paakizgi (Tazkiyah)

Niyyat: "Aʻmaal niyyaton par mabni hain."

Niyyat ko khalis banana dil ko takabbur se pak karta hai.

Gunah se bachna: Gheebat, hasad, jhoot dil ko kala karta hai.

3.Achi akhlaaq ki tarbiyat

"Rasoolullah ﷺ tamam insaaniyat ke liye rehmat bankar bheje gaye, aur aap ﷺne akhlaq ki buland tareen misaal pesh ki. Unki zindagi ki pairwi karke Musalman apne kirdar ko behtar bana sakte hain."

"Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ka kirdar sab se behtareen tha."

Meharbani: *"Tum meṅ behtareen woh hai jo apne ghar walon ke liye behtar ho."*

Maafi aur sabr: Dushmanon ko bhi maaf karna.

Sakhawat: Nabi ﷺ sab se zyada sakhi the.

4. Shukr ki aadat

Tahajjud meṅ lambi qiyam aur farmayana:

"Kya main shakir banda na banu?"

"Alhamdulillah" kehte rehna dil ko mutmaʻin banata hai.

5. Androoni sukoon aur himmat

Musibaton meṅ sabr aur umeed.

Tawakkul:

"Agar tum Allah par sachcha tawakkul karo, to woh tumhein aise rizq de jaise parindon ko deta hai."

Fikr se panah ki duain:

"Allahumma inni audhu bika min al-hammi wal-huzn."

"Ya Allah, main gham aur pareshani se Teri panah maangta hoon."

6. Ibadat meṅ pabandi

"Allah ko woh amal pasand hai jo rozana ho, chaahe kam ho."

Choti Sunnaten bhi rozana ki aadat bana deti hain.

7. Reflection (Tafakkur)
Reflecting on the creation increases awe of Allah.
The Prophet spent time in seclusion to think deeply.

8. Seeking Forgiveness
The Prophet sought forgiveness over 70 times a day.
Saying "Astaghfirullah" cleanses the heart.

9. Avoiding Materialism
"Be in this world as a traveler."
The Sunnah teaches focusing on the Hereafter, not excess worldly desire.

10. Rewards of Spiritual Growth
Closeness to Allah:
Voluntary deeds bring Allah's love.
Intercession:
"You will be with those whom you love."
A fulfilled life:
The Sunnah brings balance and true happiness.

Practical Tips for Spiritual Growth
1.Purify Your Intention
Make every action purely for Allah, not for people's praise.
2. Daily Quran Connection
Read even 5–10 minutes of Qur'an daily, with reflection.
3. Make Dhikr a Habit
Frequently say simple phrases of remembrance throughout the day.
"SubhanAllah, Alhamdulillah, Allahu Akbar"
4. Improve Your Prayer
Pray with full attention, feeling every phrase you recite.

5. Repent Regularly
For any mistake—big or small—turn back to Allah immediately.
6. Keep Righteous Company
Stay around people who remind you of Allah; this strengthens faith and inspires spiritual growth.

7. Service to Others
Helping others and spreading kindness is a form of charity.
8. Strengthen Your Supplications
Make dua constantly—in moments of ease and hardship
9. Daily Self-Accountability & Self-Reflection:
Reflect at night: What did I do well? Where can I improve? Evaluate your spiritual progress and seek forgiveness for your shortcomings.

7. Tafakkur (Gehri soch)
Aasman zameen par ghour karna Allah ki qudrat ka ehsaas badhata hai. Rasoolullah (ﷺ) Ghaar-e-Hira mein ghours-o-fikr mai rahte.

8. Istighfar
Nabi ﷺ roz 70 martaba se zyada "Astaghfirullah" farmate the. Yeh dil ko paak karta hai.

9. Dunyadari se bachao
"Duniya meṅ musafir ki tarah raho."
Sunnat humeṅ aakhirat ko ahmiyat dena sikhati hai.

10. Rohani tarraqqi ka ajr
Allah ke qareeb hona.
"Nafli 'aamal Allah ki muhabbat haasil karwatay hain."
Nabi ﷺ ki shafa'at:
"Insaan unhi ke saath hoga jise woh duniya meṅ pyar karta tha."
Pur-sukoon zindagi:
Sunnat zindagi ko maqsood, tawazun aur barkat se bhar deti hai.

Practical Tips for Spiritual Growth
1. Niyyat ko Saaf Rakhein
Har amal sirf Allah ke liye karein, na logon ki tareef ke liye.
2. Rozana Quran Ka Wazifah
Roz 5–10 minute bhi Qur'an ki tilawat ya tarjuma padh lain.
3. Zikr ka Aadat Banaein
"SubhanAllah, Alhamdulillah, Allahu Akbar" bar-bar parhein.
4. Namaz Ko Behtar Banaein
Namaz mēn soch samajh kar parhein, har lafz ki maani mehsoos karein.
5. Gunahon se Tawbah
Chhoti ya bari koi bhi ghalti ho, foran Allah se maafi maang len.
6. Achhay Logoṅ ki Sohbat
Un logon ke saath rahein jo Allah ki yaad dilate hain, imaan ko mazboot karta, deen mēn mazboot ho aur hidayat dene wale ho.
7. Khidmat-e-Khalq
Kisi ki madad karna, muskurahat dena, ek sadaqa hai.
8. Dua ko Mazboot Karein
Har waqt dua maangte rahein—khushi, gham, har haalat mēn.
9. Nafsi Muhasiba
Din ke end mēn sochain: Aaj kya behtar kiya? Kahan ghalti hui? Apni rohani tarraqqi ka jaiza lein aur kamzoriyaṅ par Allah se maafi maangein.

10. Patience and Gratitude
Spiritual growth comes from patience in trials and gratitude in blessings.
11. Start Small: Begin with one Sunnah at a time, such as reciting the morning and evening supplications.
12. Stay Consistent: Keep your worship regular, even if it is small in amount. Consistency builds lasting habits.
13. Study the Prophet's Life: Reading the Seerah increases love for the Prophet (ﷺ) and motivates you to follow his example.

Science of Hadith (Ilm al-Hadith)
The study of hadith involves rigorous methodologies to assess their authenticity, including:
Jarh wa Tadil: Evaluating narrators for their reliability, integrity, and memory.
Usul al-Hadith: The principles used to classify and understand hadith.
Comparison with the Quran: Ensuring the content does not contradict Quranic teachings.
Prominent scholars in this field include **Imam al-Bukhari**, **Imam Muslim**, **Imam al-Nasa'i**, and others.

Collections of Hadith
The primary collections of hadith are divided into **Sahih** (authentic) and **Sunan** (focused on rulings). Here are the most notable collections:
The Six Canonical Books (Kutub al-Sittah):
1. **Sahih al-Bukhari:**
Compiled by Imam al-Bukhari (810–870 CE).
Regarded as the most authentic book after the Quran.
Contains "Approximately 7,000 hadiths including repetitions."

2. **Sahih Muslim:**
Compiled by Imam Muslim ibn al-Hajjaj (817–875 CE).
Known for its precise organization and authentication.

3. **Sunan Abu Dawood:**
Focuses on jurisprudential hadiths and includes 4,800 hadiths.

4. **Sunan al-Tirmidhi:**
Compiled by Imam Tirmidhi (824–892 CE).
Includes commentary on the strength of each hadith.

5. **Sunan al-Nasa'i:**
Known for its rigor in authenticity, compiled by Imam al-Nasa'i (829–915 CE).

10. Sabr aur Shukr
Musibat mēn sabr aur nematon mēn shukr se rooh aage badhti hai.
11.Chhota shuru' karein: Aik Sunnat se shuru' karein, jaise subah-shaam ki du'aein parhna.
12.Pabandi barqarar rakhein: Ibadat ko regular rakhein, chaahe thori ho. Pabandi lambi muddat ke liye aadat banati hai.
13.Seerat ka mutala'a karein: Nabi ﷺ ki zindagi parhna mohabbat aur un ki ittiba' ka jazba paida karta hai.

Science of Hadith (Ilm al-Hadith)
Hadith ka 'ilm bohat sakht aur me'yari tareeqon par mabni hota hai. Is mein muhaddithin hadith ki ṣiḥḥat jaanchnay ke liye mukhtalif qawa'id istemal karte hain:
Jarh wa Tadil:
Rawiyōn ki zaati imaandari, yaad-dasht, character, aur reliability ka jaiza lena.
Usul al-Hadith:
Woh qawa'id aur principles jin ki bunyad par hadith ko samjha, divide, aur classify kiya jata hai.
Quran se Muqabala:
Dekhna ke matn Qur'an ki taleemaat ke khilaf to nahi.
Ilm al-Hadith ke mashhoor muhaddithin mein Imam al-Bukhari, Imam Muslim, Imam al-Nasa'i waghera shamil hain.

Hadith ki Majmuat (Collections of Hadith)
Hadith ki badi majmu'at ko do qisamon mein divide kiya jata hai:
Sahih (authentic) aur **Sunan (fiqhi ahkam par mabni)**.
Kutub al-Sittah (Chay Mashhoor Kutub):
1. Sahih al-Bukhari:
Imam al-Bukhari (810–870 CE) ki tasneef.
Qur'an ke baad sab se zyada authentic kitab.
"Taqreeban 7,000 ahadith, jin mein takraar (repetitions) bhi shamil hain."

2. Sahih Muslim:
Imam Muslim ibn al-Hajjaj (817–875 CE) ki tasneef.
Tanzeem aur authenticity ke liye mashhoor.

3. Sunan Abu Dawood:
Fiqhi ahkam par zyada focus., Lagbhag 4,800 hadith.

4. Sunan al-Tirmidhi:
Imam Tirmidhi (824–892 CE) ki tasneef.
Har hadith ki quvvat (sahih, hasan, da'if) par sharaḥ deta hai.

5. Sunan al-Nasa'i:
Imam al-Nasa'i (829–915 CE) ki jama' ki hui.
Authenticity mein bohat sakht mizaj ke liye mashhoor.

6. **Sunan Ibn Majah:**
Compiled by Ibn Majah (824–887 CE).
Contains unique hadiths not found in other collections.

Other Important Collections:
Muwatta Malik by Imam Malik ibn Anas: Focuses on the practices of the people of Madinah.

Musnad Ahmad by Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal: Arranged by narrator rather than subject.

Famous Hadiths
1.Hadith Jibril:
Describes the pillars of Islam, imaan (faith), and Ihsan (excellence).

Prophet Muhammad said: *"Ihsan is to worship Allah as if you see Him, for even if you do not see Him, He surely sees you."* (Sahih Muslim)

2.The Golden Rule:
"None of you truly believes until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself." (Sahih al-Bukhari, Sahih Muslim)

3.Ease in Religion:
"Make things easy and do not make them difficult. Give glad tidings and do not repel people." (Sahih al-Bukhari)

The Sunnah of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) is the best way of life for humanity. His life is a complete example of worship, character, justice, mercy, and wisdom. Whoever adopts the Sunnah not only improves their outward actions but also purifies their heart, thoughts, and behavior.

The Sunnah teaches us how to attain the pleasure of Allah, how to treat others with kindness, and how to live with patience, gratitude, and sincerity in every situation. It is not a path limited to rituals; rather, it provides guidance at every step of daily life.

In the end, following the Sunnah is the best means for a believer to gain the love and closeness of Allah.

Those who adopt the Sunnah are honored by Allah with success and light in both this world and the Hereafter.

6. Sunan Ibn Majah:
Ibn Majah (824–887 CE) ki kitab.
Kai hadith aise jo dusri kutub mein nahi milte.

Digar Ahem Majmu'at:
Muwatta Malik – Imam Malik ibn Anas:
Madinah ke logon ki 'amali riwayaat aur sunnat par mabni.
Musnad Ahmad – Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal:
Topics ke bajaye rawiyōn ke naam par arranged.

Mashhoor Ahadith
1. Hadith Jibril:
Is hadith mein Islam ke arkan, imaan ke aqaid, aur Iḥsan ka maqam bayan hua hai.
Nabi ﷺ ne farmaya:
"Ihsan yeh hai ke tum Allah ki ibadat aise karo jaise tum use dekh rahe ho. Agar tum use nahi dekhte, to woh tumhein zarur dekh raha hai."
(Sahih Muslim)

2. The Golden Rule (Zarriyn Qa'ida):
"Tum mein se koi bhi us waqt tak pura momin nahi hota jab tak apne bhai ke liye wohi pasand na kare jo apne liye karta hai."
(Sahih al-Bukhari, Sahih Muslim)

3. Deen mein Asani (Ease in Religion):
"Logon ke liye asani paida karo, sakhti na karo. Khushkhabri do, aur logon ko door mat bhagao."
(Sahih al-Bukhari)

Sunnat-e-Rasulullah (ﷺ) insani zindagi ka behtareen nizaam hai. Aap ﷺ ki zindagi ibadat, akhlaq, insaf, rehmat aur hikmat ka mukammal namoona hai. Jo shakhs Sunnat ko apnata hai, woh sirf zahiri 'amal ko hi nahi, balkay dil, soch aur rawaiye ko bhi paak banata hai.

Sunnat hamēn sikhaati hai ke kaise Allah ki raza hasil ki jaye, doosron ke saath husn-e-sulook rakha jaye, aur har haal mēn sabr, shukr aur ikhlaas ke saath jeeya jaye. Yeh raasta sirf dayriya ibadat ka nahi, balkay rozmarrah zindagi ki har qadam par rehnumai hai.

Aakhir mēn, Sunnah par chalna ek mo'min ke liye Allah ki muhabbat aur qurb ka sab se behtar zariya hai.

Jo log Sunnat ko apnate hain, Allah unhēn duniya aur aakhirat donō mēn kamyabi aur noor se nawazta hai.

O Allah, make this work sincere for Your sake, upon the Sunnah of Your Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, and benefit all who read and convey it.

Our Lord, accept this from us—indeed, You are the All-Hearing, the All-Knowing.

Hadith Qudsi (also spelled Hadith Qudsiya) refers to a unique category of hadith in which the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) narrates words directly from Allah (God), but unlike the Quran, these words are not part of the formal revelation (wahy) meant for recitation in prayer.

In other words:
The Quran: The direct speech of Allah, preserved verbatim, and recited as a form of worship.

Hadith Qudsi: "Hadith Qudsi is a narration in which the Prophet ﷺ relates a message from Allah, distinct from the Qur'an."
The term "Qudsi" comes from the Arabic word **Quds**, meaning "sacred" or "holy," indicating the divine origin of the message.

Key Characteristics of Hadith Qudsi
Divine Source: The message originates from Allah.
Prophetic Wording: The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) conveys the message in his own words.

Non-Quranic: Hadith Qudsi is not recited in Salah (prayers) and does not carry the miraculous linguistic style of the Quran.

Moral and Spiritual Themes: They often emphasize themes like mercy, forgiveness, love, justice, and devotion.

Famous Hadith Qudsi
1. **Allah's Mercy:**
The Prophet (peace be upon him) said that Allah says:
"My mercy overcomes My wrath."
(Sahih al-Bukhari, Sahih Muslim)

2. **Allah's Nearness to His Servants:**
Allah said:
"Whoever comes to Me walking, I will come to him running. And whoever meets Me with sins as much as the earth, but does not associate partners with Me, I will meet him with forgiveness as great as that."
(Sahih Muslim)

Ai Allah, Is kaam ko sirf apne liye khalis bana de, aur ise Nabi Muhammad ﷺ ki Sunnat ke mutabiq bana de.
Jo isay padhe aur pahunchaye un sab ke liye is mein faida aur barkat paida farma.

Rabbana taqabbal minna — Tu hi Sab Sunne Wala, Sab Jaanne Wala hai.

Hadith Qudsi (ya Hadith Qudsiya) ek khaas qisam ki hadith hoti hai jismēn Nabi Muhammad (ﷺ) Allah Ta'ala ke alfaaz ko riwayat karte hain. Lekin Qur'an ke muqable mēn yeh alfaaz *wahy-e-matluww* (wohi jo ibadat ke liye tilawat ki jati hai) nahi hote.

Dusre alfaaz mēn:
Qur'an: Allah ka seedha kalaam hai, bilkul lafz bah lafz mehfooz, aur is ki tilawat ibadat hai.

Hadith Qudsi: Ma'ni Allah ki taraf se hota hai, magar alfaaz Nabi Muhammad (ﷺ) ke hote hain. Aur yeh Qur'an ka hissa nahi hai.
"Lafz Qudsi" Arabic lafz **Quds** se liya gaya hai, jiska matlab hai *paak* ya *muqaddas*, jo is baat ki taraf ishara karta hai ke is ka ma'ni Allah ki taraf se aata hai.

Key Characteristics of Hadith Qudsi
Divine Source (Ilahi Sar-Chashma):
Paigham Allah Ta'ala ki taraf se hota hai.
Prophetic Wording (Nabawi Alfaaz):
Nabi Muhammad (ﷺ) is paigham ko apne alfaaz mēn bayan karte hain.
Non-Quranic (Ghair Qurani):
Hadith Qudsi ko namaz mēn tilawat nahi kiya jata, aur ismēn Qur'an jaisi ijaz (mo'jiz ana) zabaan nahi hoti.
Moral and Spiritual Themes (Akhlaqi aur Rohani MazaAameen): Aksar mawad rehmat, maghfirat, muhabbat, insaf, aur ibadat-e-ilahi jaise mazameen par hota hai.

Famous Hadith Qudsi
1. Allah ki Rehmat
Nabi ﷺ ne farmaya ke Allah Ta'ala irshad farmaate hain:
"Meri rehmat mere ghazab par ghalib hai."
(Sahih al-Bukhari, Sahih Muslim)

2. Allah ka Apne Banda ke Qareeb Hona
Allah Taala ne farmaya:
"Jo banda Mere paas chal kar aata hai, Main uske paas daur kar aata hoon. Aur jo banda Mujh se zameen ke barabar gunahon ke saath milay, lekin shirk na kiya ho, to Main us se utni hi maghfirat ke saath miloonga."
(Sahih Muslim)

3. **The Value of Worship & Forbidding Oppression**
Allah said:
"O My servants, I have forbidden oppression for Myself and have made it forbidden among you, so do not oppress one another."
(Sahih Muslim)

4. **The Love of Allah:**
Allah said:
"When I love My servant, I become his hearing with which he hears, his sight with which he sees, his hand with which he strikes, and his foot with which he walks. Were he to ask something of Me, I would surely give it to him, and were he to seek refuge in Me, I would surely grant him refuge."
(Sahih al-Bukhari)

5. **Forgiveness for Sincere Worshippers:**
Allah said:
"O son of Adam, as long as you call upon Me and ask of Me, I shall forgive you for what you have done, and I shall not mind. O son of Adam, were your sins to reach the clouds of the sky and were you then to ask forgiveness of Me, I would forgive you."
(Sunan al-Tirmidhi)

6. **Worship and the Heart's Sincerity:**
The Prophet (ﷺ) said:
"Indeed, Allah does not look at your appearances or your wealth, but He looks at your hearts and your deeds."
(Ṣaḥiḥ Muslim)

7. **Reward for Devotion:**
Allah says:
"My servant draws not near to Me with anything more loved by Me than the religious duties I have enjoined upon him."

8. **The Reward of Good Deeds:**
Allah says:
"Whoever comes with a good deed will have ten times its like."

9. **Divine Accountability:**
Allah says:
"On the Day of Judgment, I will judge between you and your deeds. There is no injustice today."

3. Ibadat ki Qeemat aur Zulm ki Manaat
Allah Ta'ala ne farmaya:
"Aye Mere bandon, Main ne apne upar zulm ko haram kar diya hai, aur tumhare darmiyan bhi ise haram kar diya hai. Pas tum ek dusre par zulm na karo."
(Sahih Muslim)

4. Allah ki Muhabbat
Allah ne farmaya:
"Jab Main apne bande se muhabbat karta hoon, to Main uski wo sama' ban jata hoon jisse woh sunta hai, uski wo basarat ban jata hoon jisse woh dekhta hai, uska wo haath ban jata hoon jisse woh pakarta hai, aur uska wo paon ban jata hoon jisse woh chalta hai. Agar woh Mujh se kuch maange to Main use de deta hoon, aur agar woh Mere huzoor panah maange to Main use panah deta hoon." (Sahih al-Bukhari)

5. Ikhlaas aur Tawbah par Maghfirat
Allah Taala ne farmaya:
"Aye Adam ke bete, jab tak tum Mujh se dua karte aur maafi maangte rahoge, Main tumhein maaf karta rahunga aur Mujhe parwah nahi. Aye Adam ke bete, agar tumhare gunah aasman ki bulandi tak pahunch jayein, phir bhi tum mujh se maafi maango, to Main tumhein maaf kar dunga." (Sunan al-Tirmidhi)

6. Ibadat aur Dil ki Ikhlaas
Nabi ﷺ ne farmaya:
"Beshak Allah tumhari sooraton aur tumhare maal ko nahi dekhta, balkay woh tumhare dilon aur tumhare a'maal ko dekhta hai." (Ṣaḥiḥ Muslim)

7.Ibadat ki Jaza aur Qurb-e-Ilahi)
Allah Ta'ala farmate hain: *"Mera banda kisi cheez ke zariye Mere qareeb us se zyada nahi hota jo farz ibadatain Main ne us par laazim ki hain, aur yeh hi cheezen Mujhe sab se zyada pasand hain."*

8.Reward of Good Deeds (Nekiyon ka Ajar)
Allah Ta'ala farmate hain:
"Jo shakhs ek nek kaam lekar aayega, usko us jaisi das guna zada di jayegi.

9.Ilahi Hisaab-Kitab
Allah Ta'ala farmate hain:
"Qiyamat ke din Main tumhare darmiyan tumhare a'maal ka faisla karunga. Aaj kisi qisam ka zulm nahi hoga."

10. Allah's Love for His Servants: Allah says: *"My servant does not draw nearer to Me with anything more beloved to Me than what I have made obligatory upon him, and he continues to draw nearer to Me with supererogatory acts of worship until I love him."*	**10.Allah ka Apne Bandon se Pyaar** Allah Ta'ala farmate hain: *"Mera banda un cheezon se Mere qareeb nahi hota jo Mujhe sab se zyada pasand hain siwaa un faraiz ke jo Main ne us par laazim kiye hain. Aur jab woh nawafil aur zyada ibadatein karta rehta hai, to woh dheere dheere Mere qareeb hota jata hai, yahan tak ke Main us se muhabbat karne lagta hoon."*
11.Allah's Relationship with the Believer: Allah says: *"When I love a servant, I call upon the angels, saying, 'I love so-and-so, so love him.' And the angels love him, and then the inhabitants of the earth love him."*	**11.Momin ke Saath Allah ka Taalluq** Allah Ta'ala farmate hain: *"Jab Main kisi bande se muhabbat karta hoon, to Main farishton ko pukarta hoon aur kehta hoon: 'Main fulaan bande se muhabbat karta hoon, tum bhi us se muhabbat karo.' Phir farishte us se muhabbat karte hain, aur phir zameen walon ke dilon mēn bhi uski muhabbat daal di jati hai."*
Hadith Qudsi brings the believer closer to Allah by illustrating the divine qualities of mercy, justice, love, and closeness. They serve as a reminder of Allah's supreme authority and boundless compassion, inspiring individuals to live with sincerity, righteousness, and hope in His forgiveness.	***Hadith Qudsi momin ko Allah Ta'ala ke qareeb le aati hain,*** kyunke yeh Allah ki rehmat, insaf, muhabbat aur qurb jaise ilahi sifat ko wazeh karti hain. Yeh hamēn yaad dilati hain ke Allah ki hukoomat sab par baala dast hai aur uski rehmat be-hisab hai. In se insan ko ikhlaas, nek kirdar aur Allah ki maghfirat ki umeed ke saath jeene ka jazba milta hai.
Each Hadith Qudsi offers rich insights into how believers can strengthen their relationship with Allah and how they should strive to live ethically and spiritually. The messages are timeless and continue to provide guidance in daily life, motivating Muslims to seek Allah's closeness and strive for justice, mercy, and goodness.	Har Hadith Qudsi hamare lie gehri rohani taleemat rakhti hai—yeh batati hai ke banda kaise Allah se apna ta'alluq mazboot kare, aur kaise zindagi ko akhlaqi aur rohani andaaz mēn guzare. In paighamon ki hidayat hamesha qayam rehti hai, aur rozmarrah zindagi mēn musalman ko Allah ke qurb ki talash, insaf, rehmat aur nekikarō ke raste par chalne ki prerna deti hai.
O Allah, accept this work from us and make it in accordance with the Sunnah of Your chosen Prophet ﷺ.	"Aey Allah! Is kaam ko hamari taraf se qubool farma aur ise Apne Mahboob Nabi ﷺ ki Sunnat ke mutabiq bana de.
Authored by following the illuminated path of our Grand Master *Junaid-e-Baghdad* (رحمه الله), the Leader of the People of Tasawwuf, may Allah elevate his rank.	Tahreer un logon ki roshan raah par jo hamare Phir o murshid *Junaid-e-Baghdad* (رحمه الله), Sayyid-ut-Tāifah, ke manhaj par hai. Allah unka maqām buland farmae.
O Allah, make this work among that *beneficial knowledge ('ilmun nāfi')* which remains as a light after us, and write it in our scale of good deeds on the Day of Judgment.	Aey Allah! Is kaam ko unhi me se bana jo *faida dene wale ilm* mein shumar ho, aur Qayamat ke din isay hamare hasanāt ke tarazon mein rakh de.
Ameen, Ya Rabb al-'Ālamīn. *Syed's & Family* *Email: syeds.green@gmail.com*	**Āmīn, Yā Rabb al-'Ālamīn.** *Syed's & Family* *Email: syeds.green@gmail.com*